

RECONSTRUCTION TEST

Study Guide

You have a test in social studies on **Friday, April 20th**. Any of the information below is fair game for the test. The test may include matching, modified true/false, multiple choice, relative chronology and short answer questions. Do not leave all your studying to the last minute and contact me if you have any questions. I am happy to assist your studying by helping you to think through your questions, but will not simply provide answers.

Important People and Vocabulary

- | | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| « 13 th Amendment | « freedmen | « poll tax |
| « 14 th Amendment | « Freedmen's Bureau | « Plessy vs. Ferguson |
| « 15 th Amendment | « grandfather clause | « Radicals |
| « Andrew Johnson | « Hiram Revels | « Reconstruction |
| « Amnesty Act | « Ida B. Wells | « Redeemer |
| « black codes | « Jim Crow | « scalawag |
| « Booker T. Washington | « literacy test | « sharecropping |
| « carpetbagger | « lynching | « Ten Percent Plan |
| « Civil Rights Act of 1866 | « Moderates | « Thaddeus Stevens |
| « impeachment | « Oliver O. Howard | « Thomas Nast |

Topics or Ideas:

- « Circumstances that led to creation of white terrorist groups
- « Controversy over the Freedmen's Bureau
- « Parts and significance of the Military Reconstruction Act
- « Rise and fall of Black political power
- « How voting rights were stripped from specific groups during Reconstruction
- « "separate but equal" and Jim Crow laws
- « cause and effect relationships between vocab terms
- « Interpretation of political cartoons from Reconstruction

Where to Find This Information:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| « Textbook | « Chapter 23 packets |
| « Class notes and handouts | « Weebly notes |
| « PowerPoints posted on weebly | « Videos from Ms. C-K's weebly |
| « Handouts from the wiki | |

My weebly: <http://pta-history1718.weebly.com/reconstruction.html> (Password: SumusLeones)

Ms. C-K's videos: <https://ckushistory8.weebly.com/reconstruction-videos.html> (Password: SumusLeones)

Good Luck!

RECONSTRUCTION TEST

What do you know?

Define Reconstruction.

Rebuilding the United States after the Civil War (from 1865-1877)

Who believed freedmen should be granted a constitutional amendment guaranteeing equal voting rights?

Frederick Douglass

Who urged Southerners to stop fighting and reconcile with the North?

Robert E. Lee

What phrase best describes Lincoln's policies for Reconstruction? Why?

"Forgive and Forget" – Lincoln and Johnson wanted to forgive the south. They believed preserving the union was more important than punishing the south.

What phrase best describes Radical Republicans' policies for Reconstruction? Why?

"Punish! Punish! Punish!" – The Radical Republicans took over and sent an army to the South to punish the South.

What did the 13th Amendment do?

Bans slavery in the US and its territories

What did the 14th Amendment do?

Grants citizenship and guarantees equal protection under the law.

What did the 15th Amendment do?

Grants the right to vote to all male citizens

What was the Freedman's Bureau?

A federal agency created to provide aid to former enslaved African Americans and poor whites in the south

What was the greatest accomplishment of the Freedmen's Bureau?

Set up schools for African Americans

What were black codes?

Laws based on slave codes meant to limit the citizenship of freedmen. Meant to keep freedmen in slave-like conditions.

What two things did the Civil Rights Act of 1866 say?

African Americans were granted equal rights and the army could enforce them. (It nullified the black codes.)

Describe sharecropping.

Freedmen and poor white farmers rented land from a landowner by promising to pay the owner with a share of the crop. Often the rent was so steep that the renter ended up with barely enough to eat after making payment.

What act broke the south into military districts?

The Military Reconstruction Act

What was the name given to Northerners who came south to take advantage of the South?

Carpetbaggers

How did Reconstruction end? (What was the Compromise of 1877?)

Rutherford B. Hayes was given the Presidency in exchange for taking the military out of the South.

What did Jim Crow Laws do?

Made segregation practices official law in many Southern states and communities.

What was the purpose of poll taxes and literacy tests?

To prevent freedmen from being able to vote.

What was the most famous secret society during the Reconstruction period? What kinds of things would they do?

The Ku Klux Klan. They would threaten and terrorize African Americans in the South using violence.

What did the court case Plessy vs Ferguson decide?

Separate but equal was constitutional (legal)

What were some examples of public facilities that were segregated?

Public schools, public transportation, restaurants, military, drinking fountains, restrooms.

If you could not vote, what else could you not do?

Be on a jury, serve in a local political office (like mayor)

What was the Great Migration?

The **Great Migration** was the relocation of more than 6 million African Americans from the rural South to the cities of the North, Midwest and West. It started at the end of Reconstruction and peaked after 1916. It continued until about 1970.

Was the 15th amendment effective? Why or why not?

Directly following the Civil War, the 15th Amendment was not effective. Even though African Americans had the right to vote, many southern states required poll taxes and literacy tests. African Americans were too poor to pay poll taxes and, as slaves, had not been taught to read.